

Aotearoa Youth Network



Number 8, January 1994

WHO CONTROLS WAIHOPAI?

"It was the 2nd December, 1987, that Labour Prime Minister, David Lange admitted that New Zealand was going to build a facility for eavesdropping on other nations' satellite communications at Waihopai, near Blenheim." (Peacelink, June 1993) Peace activists reacted with outrage. Further research and protests at the base revealed that Waihopai, in operation, possessed the equipment to listen in to civilian telecommunications in Aotearoa which would then be passed on to the Wellington offices of the Government Communications Security Bureau (G.C.S.B.). Gerald Hensley, effectively

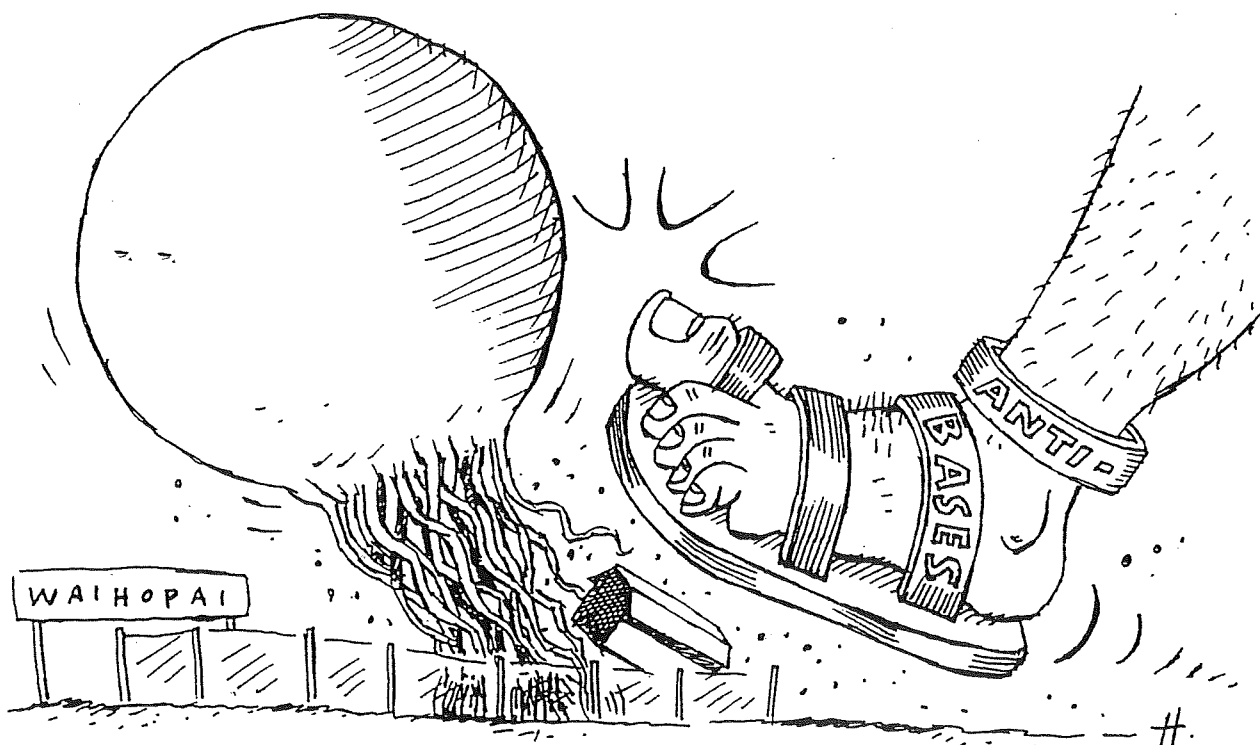
the head of Aotearoa's secret security organisations, admitted that Waihopai may be used to spy on New Zealanders and that foreign personnel would be used at the base. To add insult to injury, the Prime Minister had approved telephone taps under the SIS Act in 1977. Peace activists, especially those involved in the Anti-bases Campaign have continually stated to the public that "the government is giving free rein to a totally unaccountable spy organisation to tie us closely into the US's spy network." (Peacelink, October 1988)

The immediate question that

springs to mind is why are governments not held accountable for the existence of spy bases in Aotearoa and who does control these bases? The government line on spy bases such as Tangimoana, near Palmerston North and Waihopai, near Blenheim was firstly to deny their existence, then secondly that "interceptions are controlled by New Zealand for domestic benefits such as trade security." (NZ Herald, Tues Nov 23, 1993)

Peter Wills has recently discovered a paragraph in a Naval Intelligence Bulletin that confirms what Peace organisations have

HODGSON



CONTINUED...

long claimed, that Tangimoana and Waihopai serve intelligence data to the US. The central sentence in this paragraph reads as follows: "NSA [National Security Agency] controls all SIGINT [signals intelligence] product dissemination, including that of Fielding Reporting Sites and Second Party producers (UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand)." Why Wills found this significant was that it proved New Zealand remained an active participant in a 1947 agreement called the UKUSA treaty, which divided up the responsibility for worldwide signals monitoring among those five countries.

So it seems that these intelligence agencies, specifically the GCSB in the case of Waihopai, control the presence of Waihopai in this country as part of a global network of communications control. What lies ahead is a need for people to discover what exactly are the links between these spy bases, what their specific purposes are, especially now that the Cold War between the US and the once Soviet Union is supposedly over. How much of a rift is there really between Aotearoa and the US over ANZUS?

Government response to letters from peace activists seem to confirm the lack of government control over the presence of spy bases in Aotearoa. The government committee set up to deal with these issues seemingly is not even allowed to question what exactly goes on behind barbed wire fences at Waihopai and Tangimoana. When Maire Leadbetter from C.N.D. (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) recently wrote to Jim Bolger

informing him of Peter Will's discoveries, Bolger replied by confirming the existence of intelligence links between Aotearoa and the US but ended his letter with the usual response that "Governments were not to enter into public discussion on the nature or administration of such arrangements." It is becoming obvious that even the Prime Minister is unlikely to have much access to the exact operations of organisations such as the GCSB and SIGINT.

Yet, as people living in Aotearoa, we deserve to know firstly, if we are being spied on and secondly, if our nuclear free policy is being upheld. Also there are other questions worth asking, for example, what spying from bases in Aotearoa is being conducted in the Pacific, in places such as Vanuatu and Bougainville? Bougainville has been completely left alone by the press. Does this mean that Aotearoa has some involvement there through a defence agreement with the US? The threat of global control of worldwide communications lurks ominously overhead. With the GATT agreements so recently in the public eye, the significance of world-wide trade controls, one wonders if there is perhaps a connection between the two. These are issues worth exploring. With spy bases such as Menwith Hill, situated in Yorkshire, expanding rapidly, in conjunction with many other bases around the world, one is left with the feeling that Big Brother is watching you - everywhere.

Cybele Locke.
(With thanks to CND, Peter Wills and Waren Thomson)

P.S. Can someone please write and tell me about the Womyn's Peace Camp at Waihopai?? I'm dying to hear about what I missed out on!!

PROTEST AT WAIHOPAI

CLOSE DOWN THE SECRET SPYING OPERATIONS

The GCSB Base near Blenheim illegally intercepts overseas phonecalls, fax messages, and other communications. There is virtually no parliamentary control over its activities.

FROM 6.00PM, FRIDAY,
JANUARY 28, TO MID-
DAY, JANUARY 30.
DETAILS FROM ABC,
BOX 2258,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Come prepared to be fairly independent, although we will do our best to provide breakfast, lunch and an evening meal. Bring a tent if possible. You will also need eating utensils, a plate, mug etc; snacks, a water bottle, a torch, sleeping bag and pad to sleep on. The weather is likely to be hot and sunny, but Waihopai does get cold winds. (Rain is unlikely but can't be ruled out) Bring any useful protest equipment you can manage.

COST: \$20-25.

SEX AND FREEDOM

"I can't define pornography," said a Supreme Court judge, "but I know what it is when I see it." Indeed most people do. Pornography is an industry which manufactures and markets a very profitable product and the people who make it, sell it, buy it and use it know exactly what it is. So why has the belief been fostered that it is somehow indefinable and that defining it for purposes of legislation would be difficult and impossible.

One of the main reasons is because pornography has traditionally been seen in terms of 'morality'. The laws against pornography were- and in the UK still are - 'obscenity laws'. And the definition of obscenity is vague, subjective and reflects little more than the dominant mores and values of the day.

Art and literature have been censured by means of these laws. Homosexuality- whether lesbian or gay - has been, and still is, regarded as inherently obscene. In 1936 Radclyffe Hall's *The Well of Loneliness* was declared obscene because it dealt with lesbianism. Nearly fifty years later, in 1984, the London Bookshop's *Gay's the Word* was prosecuted and 800 items seized on the same grounds. Among the titles were works by Oscar Wilde, Kate Millet and Jean Genet - books that would have merited no legal action had they been heterosexual.

The irony is that while obscenity legislation can lead to censorship of non-pornographic material it poses no real threats to pornography itself. If anything, it protects it. Obscenity laws look to see if men are, or the moral fabric

of society is, "depraved and corrupted". It does not look at pornography from the position of women and children. If it did, it would see that this is not an issue of morality, but of power, sexual objectification, subordination, sexual violence and inequality eroticised.

You don't have to look far to find the evidence. The top shelves of supermarkets or newsagents are stocked with mainstream, so-called 'adult' magazines containing photographs of women's vaginas and anuses, pulled open and posed gaping for the camera, inviting penetration. There are forms of technically legal child pornography, where women have their pubic hairs shaved and are posed to look like little girls. There is also sexual violence, with women being humiliated, whipped and beaten. Illegal pornography also circulates - sold from under the counter. This features women bound and gagged, raped and tortured; burnt on their breasts and genitals with cigarettes, labia nailed to the top of the table, hanging by their breasts from meats hooks, disembowelled and murdered - in 'snuff' pornography.

Obscenity legislation looks at this and, because it sees nakedness and genitals, sees just 'sex'. Take pornography out of the moral realm and place it in the context of the structures of power, and you'll find that it not impossible to define at all. Indeed, lawyer Catharine MacKinnon and writer Andrea Dworkin came up with their workable legal definition at the request of the City Council of Minneapolis. Pornography, they say, is graphic, sexually explicit and subordinates women.

And here we come to the billion dollar question: can pornography be shown to actually cause harm?

If we look at the experience of women within the pornography industry we find chilling accounts of sexual murder, rape and coercion.

But what about the men who use pornography? Do they treat women any differently as a result? A plethora of social science research carried out by male academics in Canadian and US universities shows that pornography desensitises men, makes them find their sexual partners less desirable and inclines them to believe that women are less deserving of equality. Men who use pornography become less sensitive to rape victims, more sympathetic to rapists and report an increase in their own likelihood of committing rape.

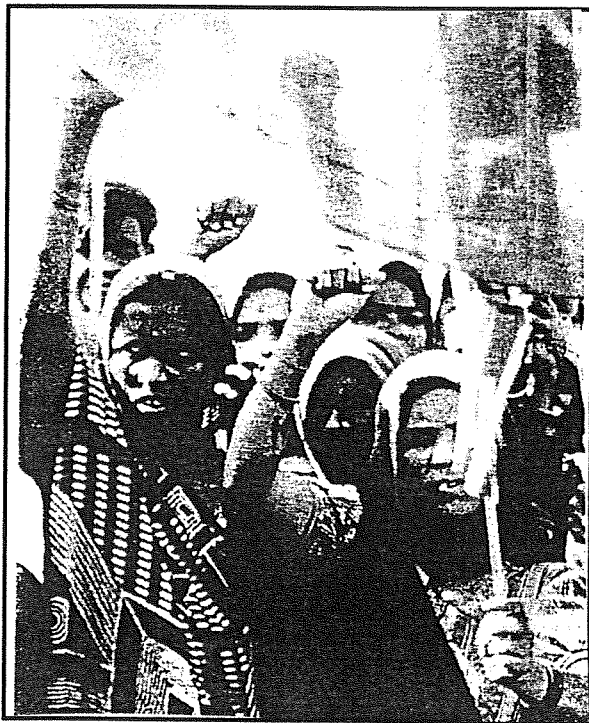
According to Edward Donnerstein, a leading researcher in the field: "The relationship between sexually violent images in the media and subsequent aggression and... callous attitudes towards women is much stronger statistically than the relationship between smoking and cancer."

Pornography can be divided into three categories. One, the sexually explicit and violent. Two, the sexually explicit and non-violent, but subordinating and dehumanising. Three, the sexually explicit material which is non-violent and non-subordinating which is based on mutuality and which can be called 'erotica'. Research consistently shows that

the first two result in negative attitudes and behaviour but the third - erotica - is harmless.

Then there is the evidence of sex offenders. In Canadian research a third of the rapists and half of those who committed child sexual abuse said they deliberately used pornography in preparation for committing the offence. Pornography supports distorted belief systems that enable them to rationalise, and justify, their behaviour. Women who have been raped in the US have reported being asked to re-enact scenes from pornography.

Recent government inquiries in different parts of the world - in the US, Australia, Canada, Aotearoa/New Zealand - all point in the same direction: dehumanising and degrading pornography harms women and reinforces sexual inequality. Only a 1990 UK Home Office review could find "no causal links" - a view that has been vigorously challenged internationally by leading researchers and women's organisations.



So what's the answer? Should there be state censorship of violent and subordinating pornography? I don't think so. Firstly censorship does not work, as the thriving underground pornography market clearly illustrates. Secondly, there are other, better ways which give more power to the people and less to the state.

One proposal is for Sex Discrimination legislation that would enable people who could prove they were victims of pornography-related harm to take action against the manufacturers and distributors of pornography. This would not ban the publication of pornography and it would give no power to the state to censor.

Another proposal is to use the US Race Relations Act as a model for legislating against pornography which could be shown to have contributed to the incitement of sexual hatred and violence. Race hatred literature is illegal because of the 'identifiable harm' it causes to ethnic minorities. Why should not the same thing apply to women in pornography, using MacKinnon and Dworkin's definition?

None of this could guarantee the elimination of sexism and sexual violence any more than the abolition of slavery ended racism and racial violence. But like pornography today, black slavery in the US was a major international profit-making industry - and it was ended.

There are certain 'freedoms' that people have

agreed to forgo because of the damage and harm they do to other people. These include the freedom to steal, to assault, to rape, to murder, to incite racial hatred and discrimination and to discriminate in employment on the grounds of race or sex.

The freedom to incite sexual hatred, sexual violence and sex discrimination through pornography is another freedom people should agree to forgo to ensure and safeguard the civil liberties of women.

- **Catherine Itzin:**
New Internationalist,
November, 1993.

RESPONSE TO PORNOGRAPHY ARTICLE

We don't need lawyers and researchers to tell us what pornography is, and how degrading it is to the women and children who are its most common subjects. So let's stop messing around with this liberal anti-censorship claptrap. Let's just get rid of the stuff. And if we can't do it legally, we just have to resort to other means....

- **Jean Morrison:**
Stockport, UK,
New Internationalist,
December, 1993.

WOMEN AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXIST ADVERTISING.

W.A.P.S.A. has recently begun a campaign against material being sold in dairies, bookshops and petrol stations that we consider offensive and degrading to women and children. To

date our campaign has consisted of surveying all the outlets in and around Dunedin with letters then being dropped off outlining our position on the material being sold.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

PHILIPPINES UPDATE

ASA UPDATE

On November 17, at least 13 Jumma hill tribes people, including a Buddhist monk were killed and 100 others were injured when the Bangladehi army together with Bengali settlers attacked a peaceful rally organised by the Hill Students' Council. It is feared that the death toll may be as high as

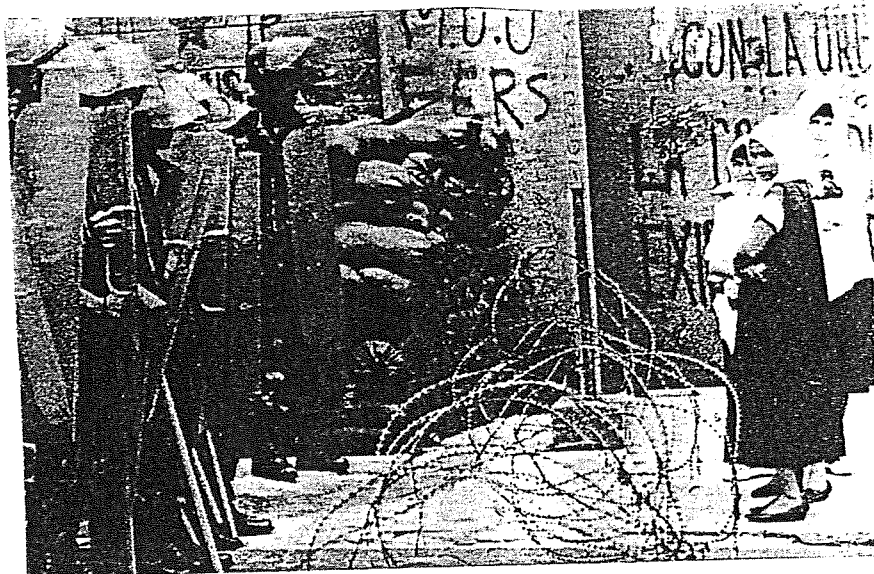
Every outlet has had the opportunity to review their policy and withdraw the offensive material. Material we consider pornographic falls under the following definition: "Pornography is any depiction of women or children as mere objects for the sexual gratification of men, which misrepresents the nature of our sexuality and does so in a context which endorses that sexual degradation."

In Dunedin the books we see falling under this definition include Post, People, Playboy, Mayfair, Gallery, Penthouse, Electric Blues to name but a few.

We are seeking your support by asking people to patronise the women-friendly

outlets and boycotting those that persist in displaying and selling pornographic material. The results of our survey has just been sent out to 97 women's groups in Dunedin and is available to anyone if they wish to contact us through P.O. Box 133, Waitati. AYN also has this list if people are interested and would like a copy, please write.

- **Contact:**
Janene Mussen,
Ph:(03)4535982.



50 as many are unaccounted for.

The rally was in protest against a ferry passengar terminal being used as a military check-point. In the last weeks of October, indigenous peoples have been constantly harassed by the military at this pseudo military post, resulting in a number of students being arrested. This massacre has been one in a series of many perpetrated by the Bangladeshi army and Bengali settlers.

REDS VOW TO DEFEND SIERRA MADRE'S RE- MAINING FORESTS

During a memorial ceremony, the New People's Army (NPA) guerillas planted trees for each of the 29 martyrs of North Quezon, launching a tree-planting drive that will reforest Sierra Madre with one million hard wood trees over the next five years. The troops in frayed boots, rubber shoes and

slippers, their M-16s presented in salute to 29 martyrs, vowed to defend their forests.

Labrador Luminoso, head of the NPA's North Quezon command read the statement committing the guerillas to defend the remaining stands of forest

in Sierra Madre in the first stage of a campaign toward a total logging ban.

The decision, he said, was reached at a series of consultations with Dumagat tribesmen and the townspeople of Pollilo Island, Infanta, General Nakar and Real who have reportedly been among the hardest hit by indiscriminate logging.

"Their sufferings are never published," Luminoso said, "but their deaths are real."

(PDI 11/16)

WOMEN'S MEET

Some 600 women activists, researchers, academicians and NGO leaders from Asia and the Pacific are in Manila for the Asian and Pacific Symposium of the Non-Governmental-Organisations (NGOs) on Women in Development. The five-day (Nov. 16-20) symposium has chosen the Hyatt Regency as its venue. It draws women from a diverse field of expertise and interests, from health to labour rights, agriculture to political and economic empowerment, migration and trafficking of women, violence against women, the environment, culture and media, human rights, science and technology and indigenous women.

The delegates are expected to prepare a regional NGO position paper which will be used to help formulate and implement a Regional Plan of Action for the advancement of women. (PDI 11/16)

VIOLATIONS OF UNION RIGHTS NOTED

Despite the Ramos administration's pronouncements that it will respect human rights, violations of labour rights are increasing this year. The study by the Centre for Trade Union and Human Rights (CTUHR), a group backed by the Catholic Church, showed that the number of human rights violations against workers in Metro Manila from January to September (last year) have already exceeded those recorded last year.

The study said this trend is part of a government-approved scheme to scared workers away from forming unions and engaging in union activities.

The CTUHR said the Ramos administration wants to maintain a "cheap docile labour force" to attract foreign investments, a vital component of the government's plan to transform the Philippines into a newly industrialised country by the end of the century, known as Philippines 2000.

"These string of harassments stem from the government's relentless push to compete in the global market without necessarily protecting the workers in the process," said Bishop Antonio Nepomuceno, chairperson of the CTUHR.

The Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) has placed a total of 32 strikes under its jurisdiction this year.

The CTUHR also reported that

about 7,000 workers have been dismissed in an effort by employers to bust unions and get rid of labour leaders. (PDI 11/10)

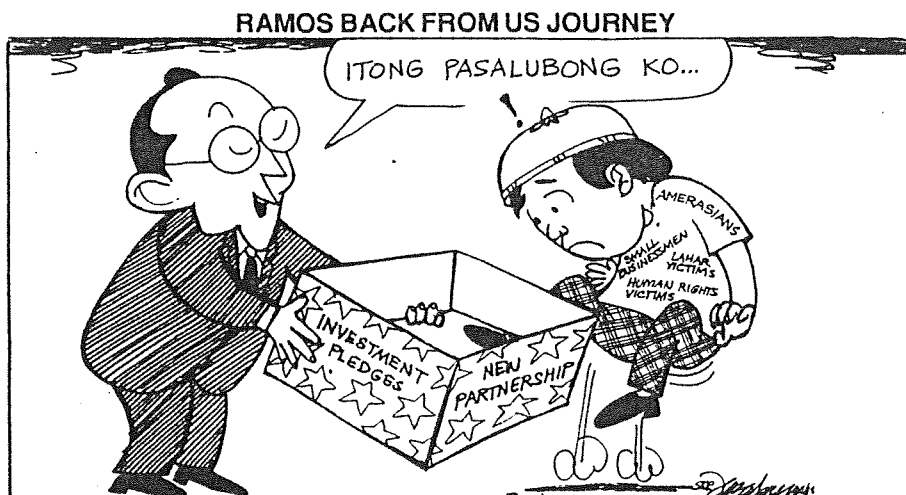
- **Monthly Highlights.**
vol.5, no.9.
Contact. Philippines
November, 1993.

MEXICAN REBELS LED BY REVOLUTIONARIES

Who were those uniformed rebels with the red bandanas and wool ski masks?

Story to be told in February 1994:

AYN



President Ramos returned yesterday (Nov.24) from a 14-day working visit to the United States, which he said produced a "new partnership" between Manila and Washington and generated at least \$3 billion in investments for the country.

He said that after "years of drift, and decline," the Philippines is now "back on the road to growth and today looks to an exciting time of partnership with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region."

The President and his party touched down at the Subic International Airport a few minutes after 10 a.m. on board a newly acquired Boeing 747-400 jet of the Philippine Airlines.

His arrival coincided with the first anniversary of the US pull out from this former naval base, ending almost a century of US military presence in the country.

Subic, which used to be one of the oldest and biggest naval facilities outside the US mainland, is being developed into a special economic zone and free port. (MT 11/25)

THE AUCKLAND RADICAL SOCIETY

1993 Retrospective: Radical Society

Auckland University's Radical Society was set up in 1990 to promote progressive ideas and actions on campus and to seek greater unity between workers and students.

We kicked off 1993 with a high profile in the Auckland University Orientation festival. Around 800 people attended the free film festival we organised through the week featuring political films like 'Do the Right Thing' and 'Eat the Rich'. We gave away several thousand copies of our magazine Outburst. By the end of enrolment and Orientation more than a hundred students had signed up at our stall.

Radical Society played a big part in the Education Action Campaign on campus during the

year. This campaign brought around 1,000 students onto Queen Street on April 1st, July 1st and September 24th along with numerous smaller demonstrations against Cabinet members.

Coupled with large student demonstrations around the country, this expression of student anger at continual tuition fee rises forced Auckland University to reign in it's proposed fee rise for 1994 by \$1.5 million.

Radical Society organised protest activities in its own right; a demonstration against human rights abuses outside the Peruvian consulate on October 7th drew around 30 people and gained prominent exposure in the Herald. Earlier in the year, over the summer we supported the Yellow Bus Company driver's strike (paint-bombing scab buses) and we hung a banner over the Northern Motorway condemning

US imperialism when the US bombed Iraq in January. On December 26th we plastered the US consulate with images of Mao and flew red flags off Mt Eden and One Tree hill. On campus we successfully campaigned against AUSA joining the Employers Federation and we organised a large student delegation to the Peace, Power, and Politics Conference which launched AYN.

Alongside campaigns we ran regular educational events with video screenings and speakers on Human Rights in Peru, the Philippines and Northern Ireland, the New Zealand 1951 Waterfront dispute, the Unemployed campaign for the General Elections, the anti-fascist movement in Britain, Winston Peters' exposure of the BNZ Sale, and the Seafarers Union campaign against shipping deregulation. (These educationals are often followed by an evening at the Occidental and



TRICKLE DOWN THEORY EXPLAINED: PART TWO



a trip to the Well-Done Noodle bar. Radical Society was also an enthusiastic participant in the University capping with our own champaign breakfast and a large team in the pub-crawl featuring our '1993 Insurgency' t-shirts.)

Our major activity during the year however was fundraising for and organising the Aotearoa tour of Filipino student activist Red Constantino. (We're still considerably out of pocket from this so if your organisation can make even a small donation it would really help) Red visited for three months, visiting all the major cities, speaking to youth and student groups and running activist training workshops. He has hopefully left behind the skills and inspiration to help build a vibrant radical youth and student movement in Aotearoa.

• **Bruce Cronin.**

URGENT APPEAL!!

ARRESTS AND DETENTION OF BURMESE STUDENTS

Since December 1991, Burmese students in Thailand have been declared as illegal immigrants and have been under constant threat, if not actually arrested, detained or deported to Burma by Thai authorities. They are also being forced to register



their names at the Ratchnaburi Camp which was built for the "welfare and protection" of Burmese students in Thailand. On the contrary, the camp has acted as a holding centre for those to be reported, a check and curtailment tactic of the Thai government in co-operation with the SLORC government in Burma.

On December 3, 13 Burmese students were arrested by Thai authorities at a joint Thai NGO and students' groups (including the Students Federation of Thailand - ASA member) seminar on democracy and human rights in Burma. They were charged with illegal immigration.

The arrested students are members of various Thailand-based Burmese students' organisations. The seminar they were in was held to train students on how to campaign for democracy and human rights and to work out conflict resolutions through "peaceful means".

The Burmese students in Thailand have every right to

AYN TRAINING CAMP

Dear AYN,

Hello. I think the activist training camp idea is *brilliant*. Small groups of people working together to educate themselves and other people and taking action, are potentially hugely powerful and pppositive - but sexism and racism within the group is a downer and the problem is one's own attitudes can be hard to change.

Groups have to be able to support their members so that members don't either flag the whole issue away or give in to mass hysteria (which seems to happen when members aren't confident about their individual position on an issue).

I'd love to hear more about it.

Esther Harward.

Thanks Esther, I totally agree with your statements about sexist and racist attitudes and how easy it is to give in to feelings of mass hysteria. There are so many things wrong with our society that sometimes it is hard to know where to start! The idea put forth by Waren Thomson for an AYN training Camp is a good one. Please write in with any suggestions or ideas. We love getting letters from people (hint hint).

Arohanui
Cybele.

express and demonstrate protest against both the Thailand and SLORC governments.

We send this urgent appeal for supporters of the struggle of Burmese students and people against the SLORC government. You are urged to conduct actions or at least draft a letter articulating the demands of the students and send it to Thailand consulates in your respective countries. In the letter please include the following points:

- Send students to a safe part of Thai-Burmese border or to the holding centre.

- The students should not continue to be detained in other centres or kept in police arrest.

Address the letters to either the Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai (direct fax no. 66-2-28008580) or Interior Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh (direct fax no. 66-2-2430771).

As well, we must strongly urge the Thai authorities to release all Burmese students currently in jail and to call for the closure of the Ratchnaburi camp.

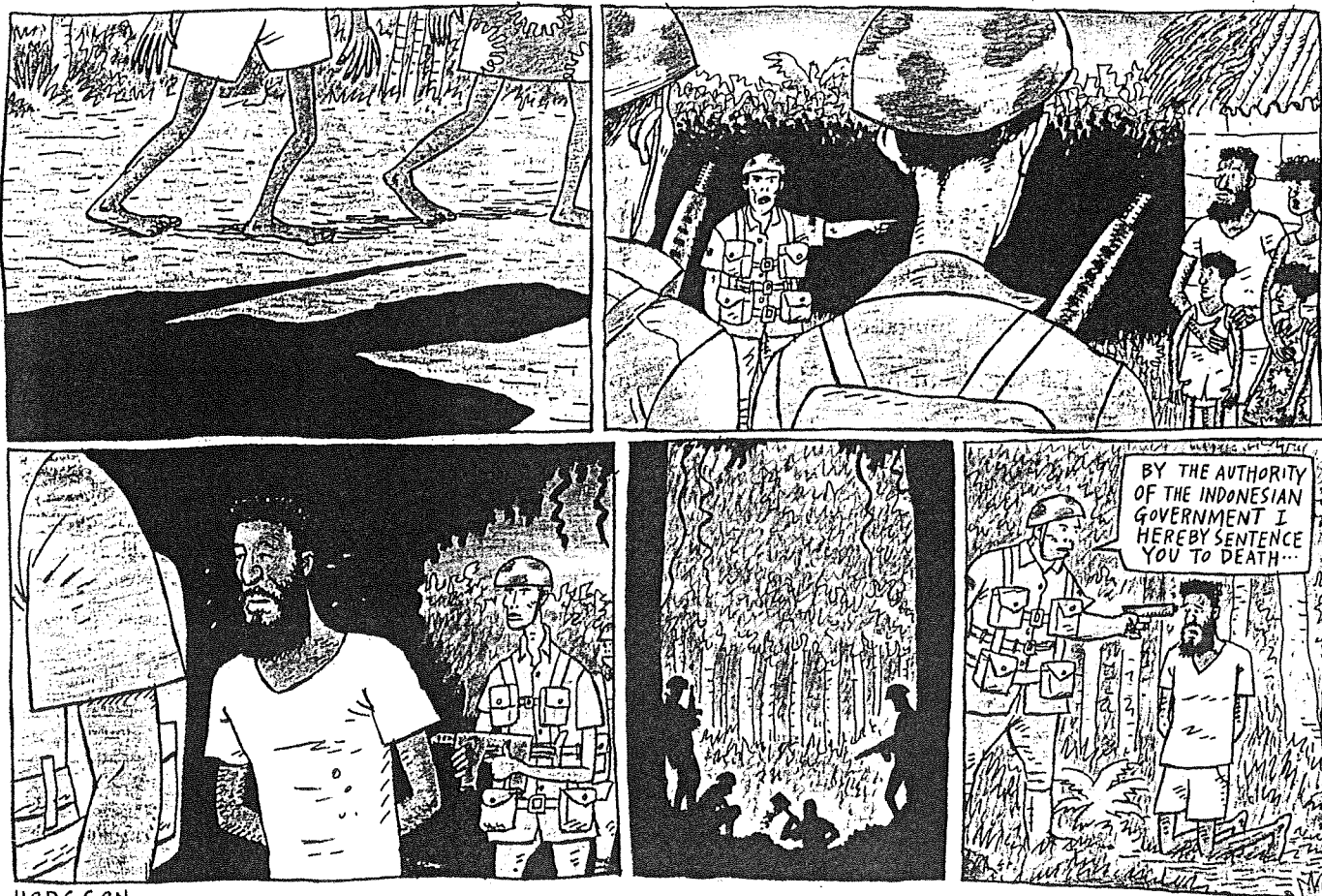
Please furnish ASA Secretarial reports on this matter. Thank you!

**Asian Students Association
December, 1993.**

SCARFIE BLURB

At the start of 1993 it was looking bleak for any type of progressive group at Massey University. The action groups on campus such as SCARFIE (Student Collective Against Rising Fees in Education) consisted of two activists at the start of the year and other formerly active groups such as the Peace Club had folded over a year ago. But fortunes changed, an Alliance Club was set up basically as a discussion group on progressive politics and with a name change and a stall at Clubs day, SCARFIE (Student Collective Against Right-wing Facists in Education) gained

ON THE EDGE OF REASON



HODGSON.

EAST TIMOR

100 new members! This was a good start to the year and was followed up by regular local actions throughout the first term and a not so regular newsletter to SCARFIE members.

The Alliance Club and SCARFIE complemented each other well. The Alliance Club brought speakers such as Sandra Lee and Nicky Hagar to night meetings and then went to the local pub for a cider afterwards. This was the core social group from which new people became active. SCARFIE was the action group, and the one with the funds to get things going!

In the first term our campaign for SCARFIE was concentrated on getting in contact with active people and planning what we wanted to do. We had political speakers come to Massey so we could debate with them and we did some visual stunts such as doling out jelly beans at budget time as election bribes from the government.

During the first term we built up an active group of around 15 people who were prepared to put time and energy into a Free Education campaign for the rest of the year.

The second term got off to a really good start with the largest Free Education march since 1990. 5000 students took to the streets and the whole town (or at least the local paper) got behind us. We even made TV3 news as the first item!

In the lead up to the march all kinds of people pitched in, and after the march we had a core group of about 30 people who were keen for further adventure as the election hotted up.

We evolved a ready reaction protest group who managed to appear and protest at Jim Bolger (with 10 people and then about 50 people) Don McKinnon (8 people) and Maurice Williamson (10 people), stealing headlines from them every time (and scaring some old national party supporters in the process).

As the election loomed so did our exams and our person power was severely sapped (apart from the ones who flagged their exams and fought on) but AYN posters and slogans were plastered all over Palmerston North by some dedicated individuals.

We also managed to send 50 students down to participate in the education march in Wellington and put up a good fight against increases in fees. We managed to delay the fee setting decision by a healthy combination of diplomacy (using the media to our best advantage) and a healthy student presence (we had 100 chanting, sticker-brandishing, chalk-waving students stand outside the council room for an hour and a half).

We then managed to reduce the average fee increase by \$82 per student from a 30% increase to a 22% increase and reduced the vet fee from a proposed \$4100 to \$3000.

Overall, it was a very exciting year, after election day some of us were even sad it was all over.

But the things I remember best are:

When local National Party candidate for Manawatu recognised us driving to a protest and signalled us to move over. He then proceeded to whine about how he tried to get Lockwood Smith to Massey but that us

irresponsible, rowdy students were making his job really hard, it just wasn't fair, he said. He then went on to say that he didn't mind us protesting but could we stay out of the way of any cameras! In the end we didn't get a photo in the paper but the headline read: "Bolger Refuses Students Invitation." That really annoyed him.

An eloquent gesture was made at the fees protest after the Vice Chancellor and other dignitaries had agreed to our demands, a local musician threw a roll of toilet paper into the room and said: "Here, use this to wipe your faces - you're talking shit." We denied that he was a student, and for once we were telling the truth! Just before the march in Wellington, two bus loads of Polytechnic students and us went and chalked the National Party Headquarters, the above mentioned National candidate came out and confronted us in a shouting match (he's brave but stupid). Just as the debate was hotting up (we were using megaphones, he had only his arrogant voice) a cyclist biking passed suddenly stopped and joined us heckling him, vehemently bringing up the fact that he was a carpet bagger, how is that for general public apathy?!

Finally, when National party candidates were questioned about the short street life of their billboards (approximately 12 hours from erection to destruction) she said: "I originally thought it was students as the billboards out towards Massey had been destroyed, but when ones further out of town were defaced I knew it must be other people." Obviously she thinks that students don't have cars!

Steve Collett
SCARFIE member.

DEAR AYNERS

Cheers to a new year, 1994!! Once again this magazine is being put together in the sprawling, thriving, cafe metropolis of the Industrial North. Seriously though, I hope you are all preparing for another year of radical activism and prepared to report on any actions you are partaking in. Afterall, this is your medium and set up for you to get your point of view across. Any of you who haven't as yet got around to subscribing please do not be afraid to do so!!

Unwaged: \$ 9
Organisations: \$25

Waged: \$18
Institutions: \$50

This newsletter will still be sent to anyone who can't afford to pay; just write to us and let us know. Donations beyond the above rates from people who can afford them are welcomed, to help pay for those who can't (collectivism in action!).

Love from Auckland, Cybele.

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Ph: (07) 824-4480

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Christchurch

Cybele Locke
17 Blacks Road
Dunedin
Ph: (03) 473-0684

WHAT'S COMING UP

SEAN Meeting
5pm, January 21-24
65 Taranaki Street
Wellington

General Waihopai Camp
6pm, 28 January to 30 January
Contact the Anti-Bases Campaign,
PO Box 2258, CHRISTCHURCH.
You will need to be fairly self-sufficient, so bring camping and protest gear.

AYN Training Camp
Proposed for May holidays. Write to us with ideas/suggestions of what it could include.

AOTEAROA YOUTH NETWORK
111 MORAY PLACE
DUNEDIN